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FOREIGN.

[By the ship William Penn, at Philadelphia.]

TRIAL OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 7, P. M.

This being the day appointed by the House of Lords for the commencement of the proceedings against the Queen, and it being generally known that her Majesty was resolved to appear in person, during the trial, at the bar of their lordship's house, an immense crowd of people assembled at an early hour in front of her Majesty's house in St. James' square, to testify their sympathy for her Majesty's sufferings, or to gratify their curiosity in witnessing the procession. The people gradually increased from seven until ten o'clock, when they not only filled the space directly in front of the house, but completely occupied every part of the square, with the exception of the enclosed cultivated space in the interior, which was guarded by constables. Repeated cheers spoke the anxious feeling in favor of her Majesty, which pervaded this enormous mass of people, while prayers for her success, and execrations "deep and loud" against those individuals who are considered to be her enemies, evinced the sentiments too generally entertained respecting the conduct pursued by the Ministers towards her Majesty.

The streets were kept by a strong party of mounted constables, armed with swords and pistols, and large posses of constables on foot occupied various stations, or patrolled the streets to prevent confusion or accident. A strong party of the horse guards were drawn up in line, about nine o'clock, in the open space at Old Palace yard, ready, if occasion required, to assist the civil power, and a regiment of foot guards, at about half past nine, marched down Parliament street towards the House of Lords for the same purpose, and in pursuance to the address voted by the house to his Majesty.

The Lord Chancellor arrived at the House of Lords at a quarter past eight o'clock. The peers then began to arrive in tolerably quick succession; some of them were loudly cheered as they passed. Among those thus noticed by the crowd was Lord Holland. At half past nine o'clock the Duke of Wellington arrived on horseback. His reception was not so flattering. The Duke of York appeared on horseback shortly after, and was greeted with loud cheers, which his Royal Highness acknowledged by taking of his hat several times. It is generally understood that his Royal Highness took every possible pains and exerted all his influence to prevent the present process. The Duke of Leinster also arrived on horseback, and was loudly cheered. By this time the crowd on the outside of the barriers had become immense.

At a quarter past nine precisely, the queen arrived at St. James' square, from Brandenburgh House, where her Majesty slept last night. The people assembled in the square greeted her arrival with the most enthusiastic cheers, the clapping of hands, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. Her Majesty graciously expressed her gratitude by frequent inclinations of her head, and on alighting from her travelling carriage, repeatedly bowed to the assembled multitude as she ascended the steps in front of her house. The cheering still continued, and her majesty appeared at the window, and repeated her grateful acknowledgments.

The new state carriage, drawn by six beautiful bay horses, superbly caparisoned, soon afterwards drove into the square. The body of the carriage is of a lake color, (a favorite one with the late King,) and on the panels are richly emblazoned the royal arms and supporters, under which appears a snake coiled from its weight. On each of the four side panels is a regal coronet, with her majesty's initials C. R. The body is roomy and hangs low; on the roof are silver coronets at the corners; the joints at top are also ornamented with silver coronets, and on the corners near the top are also coronets, with her majesty's cypher, in silver letters underneath. The joints are of chased silver, richly ornamented, and the lamps, which are very beautiful, are of silver embossed, surmounted by superb coronets of the same metal. The side lining, swabs, and cushions, are of rich yellow silk, and the roof is lined with blue, ornamented with rich lace. The coachman and postillions were richly dressed in scarlet and gold.

At ten o'clock precisely, her majesty, who looked in excellent health, ascended her state carriage

amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the people. It is impossible to describe the animation of the scene at this moment. Every hat was simultaneously waved in the air, every voice seemed emulously exerted to express the affectionate zeal and sympathy of the immense multitude. Several of the neighboring windows were filled with ladies of rank, and the constant waving of white handkerchiefs testified the sympathy of many a fair bosom in the afflictions that pressed upon the Queen.

The procession now moved slowly forward. The carriage with Alderman Wood took the lead, and was followed by that of her majesty, the carriage of the chamberlains bringing up the rear. Thousands upon thousands had by this time assembled in St. James' square, Pall mall, &c. to greet the procession as it passed along. Balconies, windows, and houses, to their tops, were crowded by persons of all descriptions, among whom were many elegantly dressed females, who manifested their attachment to the Queen by the waving of white handkerchiefs, and by a display of white feathers. The cavalcade moved slowly on amidst the unceasing shouting of the multitude, until it arrived at Carlton Palace, where the applause was redoubled.

The doors and windows of the Palace were closed, and only one solitary domestic had the temerity to look upon a scene so obnoxious to the hopes of his royal master. The sentinels presented arms. Her majesty bowed. As the procession rolled along the numbers of the crowd increased, and several carriages fell into the line. The top of the piazzas of the Opera-house, and the houses in Cockspur and Parliament streets, were particularly distinguished for their display of youth, fashion and beauty. The soldiers at the Horse Guards, like those of Carlton Palace, presented arms as her majesty passed, to whom she also bowed. The avenues to St. James' Park were closed; and at the Horse Guards on the procession passing by, orders were issued not only for the closing of the outer gates, but also those leading to the Park.

Her majesty continued to bow, occasionally, in answer to the fervent benedictions which were poured into the carriage from those who had the happiness of attaining a position near it. Her looks were also frequently directed with a grateful expression towards her fair partisans in the windows of the adjacent houses, who, by leaning over the crowded balconies, and the increased rapidity in the motion of their handkerchiefs, endeavored to express those feelings that the laws of decorum (which even the enthusiasm excited by the occasion could not obliterate from their memories) forbade them to utter by the voice. On the arrival of the procession at the end of Great George street, the view of the immense sea of heads which rolled along behind as far as the eye could reach, and terminating in Old Palace yard as in a harbour, was truly grand and impressive.

The carriages passed through the first barrier drawn across the street, the bar being opened the instant of their arrival; but notwithstanding the exertions of a numerous posse of peace officers, it was impossible to close it again; after the last carriage had passed, the people rushed in like a torrent, and immediately filled up the space inclosed between the two barriers. The pressure at that period was dreadful, but we did not learn that any serious accident occurred, either there or in any part of the line of the procession, though there could not be less than 300,000 persons collected in that space. At half past ten o'clock her majesty alighted at the door especially appointed for her, leading to the House of Lords. The guards stationed in front of the House of Lords presented arms to her majesty, and she entered the house applauded to the very echo that applauded again.

The doors of the House of Lords were opened at 9 o'clock. At 25 minutes before 10 o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered the house. The Bishop of Llandaff immediately read prayers. The lower part of the house became a scene of unusual bustle and interest, the fulness of the attendance seeming to cause some difficulty in the appropriation of seats. The Judges of the King's Bench (the Chief Justice, and Justices Best and Holroyd) took their seats on the wool sack. Barons Richards and Garrow entered soon after, and took their seats beside them. They were soon afterwards joined by Judge Dallas. By ten o'clock the house was filled, and the attendance of peers complete. Mr. Cooper, Clerk of the house, read the order for calling over the house. The names were immediately called over. The Lord Chancellor delivered the apologies which he had received from several peers. While the names were calling over, the Queen, attended by Lady Anne Hamilton, and followed by her counsel, entered the house from the robing room. Their lordships rose and made an obeisance. Her majesty took her seat in a chair prepared for her, beside the steps of the throne. Her majesty was dressed in mourning, with a white veil thrown over her head, which covered her bust. Lord A. Hamilton attended her majesty on coming in, and took his stand behind her chair. Petitions against the bill of pains and penalties from the common council of London, and from the free-

holders of Middlesex, were presented. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were excused from attending, the former on account of consanguinity, and the latter from being appointed his majesty's viceroy for the kingdom of Hanover.

The Earl of Liverpool moved the order of the day for the second reading. The Duke of Leinster moved that the order should be rescinded. The house divided—contents 41, non-contents 200—majority against the amendment 159. When strangers were readmitted, Lord Caernarvon was found opposing the motion of Lord Liverpool for hearing counsel in support of the bill. His lordship contended that the proceedings were inconsistent with public justice, and their lordship's honor—great danger might arise from pursuing the course adopted—none whatever could take place if the question were abandoned, for it was founded upon a fictitious belief that the public were concerned.

Lord Grey contended against the mode of proceeding by a bill of pains and penalties, but asserted that the house, upon extraordinary occasions, possessed extraordinary powers. The noble earl contended that the queen might be proceeded against for the crime of high treason. He then went into an examination of the law of treason, and proposed that two questions should be put to the judges, the object of which was to ascertain if the crime of adultery committed by the queen with a foreigner, were not high treason in the accessory, though the principal were not answerable to the laws of England; he founded his argument on the rule that accessories in treason were principals, and liable to punishment in cases where the principals in the first degree could not be visited.

The lord chancellor was decidedly of opinion that the noble earl's law was unfounded. It was universally laid down by all the authorities, that an accessory to an act, the doing of which was no crime in the principal, could be guilty of no crime.

Lord Liverpool defended the present mode of proceeding; but had no objection to the opinion of the judges being taken, if it did not cause delay.

After some further discussion, the judges present, viz: lord chief justice Abbott, chief justice Dallas, Mr. justice Holroyd, Mr. justice Best, lord chief baron Richards, and Mr. Baron Garrow, retired to deliberate upon the question put to them by lord Grey, as to treason under the statute of Edward III. In twenty minutes they returned to the house, when lord chief justice Abbott delivered their opinion, that, though adultery might be committed by the queen with a foreigner, it did not amount to high treason, because the foreigner did not act contrary to his allegiance, he owing no allegiance to the king of this country.

The duke of Hamilton then put several interrogatories to the attorney-general, to induce him to state on what authority he appeared at the bar.

The attorney-general replied by reading the order of the house for his appearance this day, to support the bill in question. In answer to other noble lords, he stated that he had received his instructions from the home department.

No result of importance arose out of this conversation, nor out of another which followed relative to calling over the house.

Mr. Brougham then came forward for the purpose of being heard generally against the principles of the bill; but as he spoke at great length, and as his introductory remarks were less important than those made in the last hour of his address, we shall omit them, with the exception of a charge brought by him against ministers for instituting a proceeding at this day, which would have been a disgrace to the reign of Henry VIII. After referring to the precedent of bishop Atterbury, and noticing the inference of law under the statute of Edward III. he went on to contend that it was impossible, in this instance, that the succession of the throne could be in the slightest danger from any misconduct of the queen. He insisted that no case of paramount necessity had been established by ministers to warrant them in introducing a bill contrary to all law, precedent and analogy. It had been said that the queen's conduct had tended to disgrace the crown and to injure the country; but he begged leave to ask, whether the foundation of the charges in the preamble of the bill, if they existed at all, had not existed while the queen was princess of Wales, and merely the wife of a British subject? Why, then, was not the measure introduced long ago? Merely because the prince of Wales must have sued in the ordinary manner for a divorce, and must have come into the house with clean hands. Especial care had been taken to wait until her majesty, by her exaltation, was deprived of her private rights and remedies. This brought him to implore their lordships to pause at the threshold. He put out of view, at present, all questions of recrimination; he had raised it for his present argument only, and he should be most deeply afflicted if, in the further progress of this ill-omened subject, it would be necessary for him again to recur to it. "I should act," continued he, "directly in the teeth of the instructions I have received from this illustrious woman: I

should disobey her solemn commands, if I had even used the word recrimination, without being driven to it by absolute over-ruling necessity. I should also act in opposition to the same command, if I argued in another mode—that levity, indiscretion, or even criminal intercourse, do not necessarily injure the honor of the crown or the character of the country. Slanders against the queen have not been proved, but bruited and gossiped about the continent, and collected with the utmost industry, while no such jealous watch was kept over the conduct of persons in the same illustrious family at home. In the same way I postpone all matters previous to marriage, because they are not absolutely bound in with this dangerous and tremendous question. They are not necessary to the safety of my client. If they were, an advocate knows but one duty; and, cost what it may, whatever principalities, powers or dominions, he might offend, he is bound to discharge it. When, however, it is said that indiscreet conduct or improper familiarity was fatal to the dignity of the crown, what answer can be given to the statement, that a licentious, disgraceful, and adulterous intercourse has been proved against one member of the royal family, without its being thought that the honor of the crown, or the peace of the nation, were involved in it. Are we arrived to that degree of refinement in society, when things cannot be called by their proper names, and when adultery in the weaker sex is to be passed over as a venial offence in the stronger. I appeal to the justice of the house, in its holiness, represented by the heads of the church, whether adultery is to be considered a crime only in a woman. The exalted individual to whose case I now refer, had confessed the commission of the crime; and is the honor of the crown less connected with the purity of a prince than of a princess? This allusion is wrong from me by necessity. I acknowledge, with gratitude, the obligations of this country, and of Europe, to the prince to whom I refer, and nothing can induce me to alter my recorded sense of the baseness of the conspiracy by which his failings were dragged before the public." After further enforcing this point, he proceeded to argue, that the good sense of the people of England would look upon the introduction of the honor of the crown and the safety of the state into the question as a ridiculous pretext; and would say, in their homely language, "here is a man who wishes to get rid of his wife, and the peace and dearest interests of the country, and the feelings of a rational and moral people, are to be sacrificed to the gratification of his wish." The learned counsel next quoted the opinion of Sir William Scott on the sanctity of the marriage contract, and observed with much severity on the artful mode in which the country was represented as the party prosecuting this bill, when, in fact, the attorney-general, with great ingenuity, had kept up this pretence. The sincerity of men's professions was to be judged of from their conduct; and one little action was better than the longest speech. The conduct of ministers proved to him that the king was a party prosecuting, and that the assertions of his servants were untrue. Who had encouraged the queen to go abroad, at a time of life when she naturally sought repose from the persecutions to which she had been subject in this country? Who had persuaded her to resist the advice of those, (among whom he was one,) who had ventured to stake their heads that she would be safe in England, while abroad she would be surrounded by foreigners, spies and informers. The king's ministers had done their utmost to promote her absence; they had promised her tranquillity, ease and liberty. There was to be no prying, no spies, no encouragement of slander; yet reports, daily growing blacker and more malignant, came over, and four years ago they had assumed a certain degree of consistency. Still no hint was given that it would be proper to return; and he (Mr. B.) would venture his existence that any man would have been looked upon as an enemy, and have had the doors of the court flung in his face, who had recommended that the queen should be requested to return to this country. When she became Queen, did they change their system? Did they then pretend that the honor of the royal family was in jeopardy while she remained abroad under existing circumstances? Was, in short, any thing done to vindicate the dignity of the crown, and to avoid an inquiry most distressing to the long suffering people of England? No remonstrance was sent out; no endeavor to reclaim; she might do as she pleased, while the queen continued on the continent. She was to be pensioned to remain there, and to enjoy the rank she was supposed to have degraded, and the privileges she was said to have forfeited. She was to have even an increase of income, that she might be wicked on a larger scale, and that she might become a spectacle in the eyes of foreigners who envied and hated us.

It was only when she talked of returning to England that these calumnies became important. The moment she set her foot on shore, then rose these phantoms of degraded character and insulted honor. He would not believe that ministers themselves gave credit to the fabrications contained in the green bag; and he must have a mind capable of swallowing the grossest improb-

abilities, who could lend his ear for a moment to one statement in the preamble of the bill. Mr. Brougham concluded his address in the following terms: "I close here what I have to urge; not because I have nothing more to urge, but because I know your lordships are men of justice; men of principle, men of ordinary sagacity;—above all, that you are men of honor, and I am confident that I have not made my appeal to you upon this bill in vain. True it is that a committee has reported in its favor; but he is certainly the greatest of all fools who tells us to consult our apparent consistency at the expense of absolute ruin. The sooner you retrace the step you were induced to take at an unwary moment, the sooner you will promote the peace and real safety of the country, and the more you will consult the true dignity and honor of the crown. If your lordships decide that this measure shall proceed no further, you will be the saviors of the state, and secure the substantial happiness of the whole community."

The lord chancellor then called upon Mr. Denman, observing that two counsel only could be heard.

Mr. Denman requested, as an indulgence at this late hour, after so anxious an attendance, and in the present state of his health, that their lordships would allow him to proceed to-morrow.

The earl of Liverpool, with the utmost frankness, gave his consent.

In answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, the lord chancellor repeated, that only two counsel could be heard on each side; and added, that the house would proceed to-morrow at the same hour at which business commenced this day.

The house then adjourned, at a few minutes past four o'clock.

The queen left the house almost immediately; and, on ascending her carriage, was enthusiastically cheered by an immense concourse of people, whom the military could not restrain. The whole of old and new Palace-Yard was filled, and the crowd accompanied her majesty up Parliament-street to St. James' Square.

The foot soldiers, drawn up as on parade in Palace-Yard, presented arms as soon as her majesty made her appearance.

We have heard of no riot, nor of any excesses committed by the multitude, although the guards were very much hooted, and in some instances even pelted with orange-peel, &c.

STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 30.

We are again favored with an arrival from Liverpool, the ship Magnet, capt. Opden, from that port on the 24th Aug. by which we have received our files of London papers to the 22d. and of Liverpool to the 24th. By these papers we have the continuation of the queen's trial before the house of lords. After the preliminary proceedings, the trial was opened on the part of the government by a speech from the attorney-general, which will be found in part in our paper this morning. By this statement, it would seem that the charge of high criminality against the queen is expected to be made out by circumstantial evidence. The first witness introduced was an Italian named Theodore Majacci, a man who had been a servant in the queen's family in Italy, and elsewhere, when, as princess of Wales, she was travelling in different quarters of the world. If his credit is not shaken by cross-examination, or other witnesses, his testimony goes far to bear out the attorney-general in several of his statements.

Trial of the Queen—second day.

On Friday morning, at about 8 o'clock, a crowd began to assemble in St. James's square, in expectation of the arrival of her majesty, who had slept at Brandenburg-House, from which place she arrived at 10 o'clock; and at half past ten her majesty entered her state carriage. Her majesty was dressed in black, and looked extremely well, with a firm and tranquil countenance. The whole of the streets through which her majesty passed were crowded in the same manner as they were on Thursday. The windows were every where filled with ladies, and the cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs were universal. When her majesty passed the barrier, the crowd were with difficulty resisted from following her. Her majesty arrived at the house about 11 o'clock, and was received with the accustomed marks of respect.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

A petition was presented from Liverpool, by the earl of Derby, against the bill of pains and penalties. The counsel and agents were then called in. Mr. Denman presented himself at the bar, and in a speech distinguished as much for eloquence as it was for sound argument, argued against the principle of the bill; and in our limits it would be impossible to give even a faint outline of his powerful appeal. In conclusion, the learned gentleman said, "I feel a perfect conviction of her innocence; I feel, also, that there cannot be brought against her any thing which, to an honorable mind, will be a proof of her guilt. But whatever be the consequences which follow this investigation, whatever be the sufferings inflicted on her majesty, I shall never withdraw from her that homage and respect which I owe to her high station, her superior mind, and those resplendent virtues which have shone through a life of persecution and of suffering. I shall never pay to any other, who may usurp her place, that respect and duty which belong to her, whom the laws of God and man have made the consort of his present majesty, and the partner of his throne." Her majesty entered the house during the learned counsel's speech, and at its conclusion withdrew. She was treated by the house with every mark of respect. The attorney and solicitor generals were next heard at considerable length in support of the bill; but the great

length of the attorney-general's speech on the opening of the cases, prevents us from giving their replies. Mr. Brougham then replied, and the house adjourned till Saturday morning.

THIRD DAY.

Her majesty, on her return to Brandenburg House on Friday night, was greatly exhausted. The occurrences of the week, although in the highest degree gratifying, were still calculated to produce on her mind the most overwhelming sensations. She declared that she was incapable of expressing the delight which she experienced in witnessing the enthusiastic affection of her subjects, and only prayed that an opportunity might be afforded her of evincing the true sentiments of her heart. Of her eloquent advocates, Messrs. Brougham and Denman, her majesty spoke in a strain of grateful exultation, and said, that while her interests were in such hands, it was impossible that her cause could be otherwise than triumphant. Previous to her majesty's quitting St. James's-square on Friday evening, she expressed her determination, not to attend the proceedings of the house of lords again until the examination of the witnesses for the crown should commence. Her majesty on Saturday had a select party to dinner, and we were happy to hear had recovered her wonted flow of spirits.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, the lord chancellor took his seat on the wool-sack.

The counsel were called in, and the attorney-general and the counsel for the crown on the one side, and Mr. Brougham and the counsel for the queen, on the other, appeared at the bar. The lord chancellor—Mr. attorney-general, you will proceed to open your case.

CHARGES AGAINST THE QUEEN.

The attorney-general immediately proceeded to address the house in a low tone of voice, and spoke as follows:—"My lords, I now attend at your bar to fulfil the duty which you have demanded, of stating to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence in support of the bill now under your lordships' consideration. A duty, my lords, more painful or more anxious, I believe, was never imposed upon any individual to accomplish. (Cries of 'speak up.') My lords, I am sure I shall receive your lordships' indulgence, if, under the weight of this most important duty, I feel that which I cannot express. (Cries of 'louder.') My lords, I was stating to your lordships that the duty which I now have to perform is one of the most painful and anxious which was ever cast upon any individual. I have, my lords, to state to your lordships the circumstances which are to be adduced in evidence to your lordships, in support of those serious and heavy charges which are made in the preamble of the bill, which has already been so much the subject of discussion. Charges which, in the language of the preamble, not only reflect the greatest scandal and disgrace upon the individual against whom they are made, but also reflect the greatest disgrace upon the country itself. The highest individual, as a subject, in the country, is charged with one of the most serious offences, both against the laws of God and man—it is that of an adulterous intercourse; an adulterous intercourse carried on under circumstances of the greatest aggravation. My lords, upon the nature of this charge, or upon the importance of this investigation, it is quite unnecessary for me to enlarge. Your lordships, and every individual in the country, are fully capable of estimating these topics in their proper light. The only consolation, my lords, which I derive under the discharge of the duty which I have now to fulfil, is, that it calls not upon me to address myself to your lordships' passions or feelings; and that I shall best discharge it according to your lordships' command, by abstaining from any observation which might tend to aggravate the charge made against so illustrious a person. I shall confine myself, in this stage of proceeding, to a clear, simple, but full recital of the facts which are alleged in evidence. My lords, we are now arrived at that period of those proceedings in which silence can no longer be preserved. It is now necessary to state the charges in the fullest extent in which they can be laid before your lordships and the public: and if, in the recital of the circumstances which I have to detail, I shall be under the painful necessity of bringing before your lordships scenes which must disgust every well regulated mind—transactions which must offend the feelings of every honorable and virtuous person, I am sure your lordships will think that, upon this occasion, I ought to hold no reserve—at the same time taking care to state nothing which, in my conscience, I do not believe I shall be able to substantiate in proof. I shall now, my lords, without further preface, state to your lordships the painful narrative of those facts and circumstances which are to be adduced in proof before you. My lords, undoubtedly the recital must involve a considerable space of time, and apply to facts which took place in various places, in which her majesty chanced to be during her residence abroad.

I shall therefore commence my statement at that period when her majesty quitted this country, and proceed, as well as I can, to detail the various facts and circumstances which took place from that period almost to the time I now have the honor of addressing your lordships. My lords, it is well known to your lordships and the country, that in the year 1814, her majesty, from reasons operating upon her own mind, and not by compulsion, as has been insinuated by my learned brothers, thought fit to withdraw herself from this country for a foreign land.

FOURTH DAY.

The attorney-general concluded at 25 minutes after 12, and proceeded to call his witnesses. The rolling of the drums without announced the queen's arrival. In a few minutes she entered

the house, and took her seat. There was a greater vivacity in her countenance and demeanor than we have previously observed. The lord chancellor desired the attorney-general to proceed. The solicitor-general then summoned a witness, by name "Theodore Majacci," who was immediately attended to the bar. He was a robust man, large whiskers, and bushy hair. The queen, on hearing his name, turned round, and loudly screamed, "What! Theodore!" and hastily darted from her seat, through the door to her apartment, followed, after a short interval, by lady Ann Hamilton. This was about half past 12 o'clock. Her majesty had not been seated above 3 minutes. The scream and exclamation of the queen operated upon the feelings of the house with electric effect. A long pause succeeded: Peers, counsel, strangers, looked as if they doubted the evidence of their eyes and ears: not a word was spoken; and five minutes elapsed before the proceedings were continued. The solicitor-general then gave directions for the interpreter to be introduced.

Mr. Brougham observed, that as he had been specially engaged, as he might conclude, on the part of the prosecution, the house would see the propriety of swearing in a gentleman whom he had engaged in the same capacity.

The oath was then administered to each successively.

On Tuesday, about 12, the queen arrived at the house of lords, entered and took her seat, which is so situated that she can look the witnesses in the face. Her veil was up, and she occasionally threw her eyes intently upon Majacci. The public curiosity had become quite satiated in respect to the queen. On Tuesday, 22d August, few persons assembled. The house of commons adjourned for four weeks.

HOUSE OF LORDS, AUG. 21.

Theodore Majacci's Examination.

In the beginning of the year 1816, Bergami became enquiry to her royal highness. Bergami told me that he would, before Christmas holidays, make me a present. Bergami wore livery. He dined at the table of the upper servants. Hieronimus sometimes divided the duty of Bergami about the princess. The duty was taken by turns amongst the upper servants. In the morning, when they carried the tray for breakfast, Hieronimus often performed the service out of his turn. As to the room of the princess and that of Bergami, there was a corridor and cabinet between them, and on the left was the bed-room of Bergami. There was nothing else. On the other side of the room of Bergami, there was a saloon. No person slept in the cabinet. The other servants were separated. Bergami met with an accident, a kick from a horse, when the princess went to Agnan. It was necessary to bring him home. I did not do so. I waited upon him. The first time I saw the princess was in the presence of Hieronimus and Dr. Holland, who was dressing his foot. At first, vinegar was brought. In consequence of this accident, I was put to sleep in the cabinet for five or six nights. I saw somebody pass in the night: there was always a fire in the room: I saw her royal highness pass through the corridor twice to Bergami's room during this time, half an hour past midnight. She staid there about 14 or 15 minutes. She passed on, in her return, very softly, and very near my bed not to see me. I heard only some whispers in Bergami's room. Between 15 and 18 minutes she remained the second time, and I heard a whispering conversation.

There was a small garden attached to the cabinet, which was for the most part always locked, more often closed than open. Bergami kept the key. I never saw her walk in the garden. About a month, or forty-five days she remained at Naples. Bergami attended her. Some English left her Royal Highness. M. Sicard, Captain Hesse, equerry, as he was said to be; the Chamberlain, a tall man, I believe his name is Gell; he had two small mustachios. I do not know whether Mr. Keppel Craven was one. I do not know him by name. A small lady, rather thin, left her also, but I do not recollect her name. From Naples I went to Rome, and from thence to Civita Vecchia. We went on board the Clorinde to Leghorn. A lady tall, rather fat, joined the Princess at Genoa, lady Charlotte Campbell. The Princess lived in a palace on the road leading to Milan. Between Bergami's room and the Princess's there was a room purposely for trunks and Portmanteaus. In coming out of the Princess's room, there was likewise an entrance through the cabinet for the portmanteaus to Bergami's room. At Genoa Bergami breakfasted in a small room at the top of the grand saloon. He and the Princess took breakfast together. I was hired to wait upon her royal highness, and waited upon both. Nobody else breakfasted there. I knocked at Bergami's door one night to awake him, to tell him there were people in the room. It was half past 1. Bergami made no answer, though I knocked so loud that Bergami must have heard me.

The Princess rode out sometimes in company. Bergami accompanied her. Bergami put his arm round her to put her on the ass: that is, he held her hand lest she should fall. Bergami had more authority than the other servants. There was an apparent familiarity kept up between the Princess and Bergami. At Milan she first resided at the house called La Castana, which belonged to the family of Barroмео. At the house of Barroмео the bed chambers of the Princess and Bergami were separated only by a wall. There was a staircase between the rooms, and two doors, one from the Princess's chamber, and the other from Bergami's, led out to the staircase. The staircase was a secret staircase, and there was a small apartment near it, where Lewis Bergami slept. Her royal highness sometimes breakfasted with Bergami. She remained at Milan about

40 or 50 days. She took a journey to Venice. Lady Charlotte Campbell accompanied her from Genoa to Milan. I knew the Countess of Oldi; she came into the service of the Princess two or three days after lady C. Campbell went away. The Countess of Oldi was said to be the sister of Bergami. I knew it; but it was not generally known at first. At Venice we went to the Grand de Bretagne Hotel. The bed rooms of the Princess and Bergami were near to each other. They were divided by the saloon into which both bed rooms opened. I saw the Princess walk out with Bergami, both at Milan and Venice, arm in arm; twice at Milan, and often at Venice, between 9 and 10 o'clock at night. Bergami dined at the table with the Princess, first at Genoa, and always afterwards as well as I can recollect. Bergami sat sometimes on the right, sometimes on the left, and sometimes opposite the princess. The first time the Princess was at Genoa, Bergami dined with her.

From Genoa they went to the Villa de Como, on Lake Como. Here there were two ways of getting from Bergami's room to the princess's; one through two other rooms and one by a passage. These apartments were separated from the other apartments of the house. The witness was in the habit of making Bergami's bed, and it frequently appeared as if it had not been slept in. From thence they went to the Villa de Este, and thence to Genoa again on board the Leviathan. Visited the court of Sicily, and at Messina the Princess took a house. Here there was a passage through the Countess Oldi's bed room, communicating with those of the princess and Bergami. Had seen Bergami go into the princess's room when not entirely dressed. From thence they proceeded to Tunis, and on board a polacre to Cattanea. Whilst at Tunis she resided some time in the palace of the Bey. Here also there was a communication between their bed rooms which the witness described. She visited the grotto of the seven sleeping men. Whilst here Bergami dined with her royal highness, and they were left tete-a-tete after dinner, and the Princess sitting on her travelling bed with Bergami near her. Hence they proceeded to St. Jean de Acre. They travelled by night and slept in tents by day. The princess's tent had a small travelling bed and sofa in it, and Bergami reposed under the same tent with her royal highness. From the above place they proceeded to Jaffa, thence to Jerusalem, embarked on board the polacre again, on the deck of which a tent was fixed as before. A bath was also prepared on board for her royal highness. The witness was employed to fill the bath, and Bergami came down to try the temperature of the water. He then returned to her royal highness, but handed her down to the bath, entered the room with her, and they were shut up together. On one occasion more water was required—witness took it down and Bergami received it at the door of the cabin. Witness could not tell whether the queen was in the bath at the time or not. Witness recollected their landing again in Italy. Bergami landed some days before the princess, and the witness remembered the affectionate leave taking between them, when Bergami kissed the princess most affectionately. Witness then related the circumstances attending their return to Villa de Este, where they remained about six weeks, during which time the Villa Bergami became the property of the Chamberlain and her royal highness went to visit him there. Here likewise the sleeping rooms were stated as was usual. Two or three balls were given, which were only attended by the peasantry. Her royal highness afterwards proceeded on her journey to Bavaria, accompanied as usual by Bergami, and the rest of her suite. On her arrival at Munich, they proceeded to the Golden Star, where the apartments which her royal highness had formerly occupied were prepared for her; but as the sleeping rooms were distant, some change was ordered by Bergami, in the presence of her royal highness. At this period, (5 o'clock,) the house adjourned.

BONAPARTE.

One of our English papers says—"It is confidently asserted in Paris, that one of the objects of the last audience which Prince Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador to our Court, had with his majesty, was to make known to the King of England that the five years' imprisonment of Bonaparte, agreed on in 1815, having expired, Austria will no longer be a party to his detention, and would no longer send out a Commissioner, in which sentiments Russia concurred.—Globe.

Domestic Intelligence.

BOSTON, SEPT. 19.

The Hon. Mr. CALHOUN, Secretary of War, arrived in town on Friday evening, from the Lakes. On Saturday, he paid his respects to his Excellency the Governor, at Medford, and the same day visited Forts Independence and Warren, at the former of which he was received by a national salute. He afterwards dined with the Hon. Mr. Mason. He has since visited the Navy-Yard, and the manufactories in this vicinity; and this morning left town for Washington, by the way of Springfield, where he will examine the National Armory established there. We regret that the duties of the Secretary at Washington would not admit of a longer stop here, as it was in contemplation of giving him an opportunity of seeing and reviewing a body of our militia; but which plan his early departure prevented being carried into execution.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 26.—Yesterday the Volunteer Companies of Artillery and Infantry paraded on the Battery, and were reviewed by the Secretary of War, after which they marched in elegant order to the Park, where the salute was also received; the Companies dispersed after firing a feu de joie. The Secretary, after visiting the Batteries and Navy-Yard, dined with the Common Council of our City, at Bellevue; and the day was quite a jubilee. As we are to unnecessary pomp and pageantry in behalf of the Citizens in public stations, we nevertheless witnessed, with great satisfaction, the civility shown to Mr. Calhoun, whose rapid advancement is the

result of talent, industry, and correct moral and political conduct, and we trust our young fellow-citizens will pursue the same persevering and enterprising path, that our country may be always supplied with men of equal worth and genius.—*Advocate*.

BATTLE ROYAL!—We are told that the following scene took place in Norman-street a few days since. A half grown Cat, more bold perhaps than prudent, fastened upon a large Rat that was out upon a foraging expedition, but was on the point of losing its prey for want of strength to hold it: at this critical moment the Cat was opportunely reinforced by an old Hen, which had probably been bereaved of some of her tender offspring by this merciless depredator, and which, while Puss still kept her hold on her antagonist, actually picked out his eyes,—the Rat, however, blind as it was, still maintained the unequal contest, till the Mother Cat, seeing the struggle from a distance, flew also to the aid of her brave little Mouser, and soon decided the fate of the day, carrying off the before half conquered barbarian in triumph.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our poetical department was filled, before the beautiful lines communicated by MALVINA, were received. We shall give them a place, with great pleasure, in our next.

The Presentation of the Grand Jury of Anson County shall occupy a conspicuous place in our next number. Its manner and matter richly deserve it.

A NEW COLLEGE.

We continue to receive accounts of the deep and lively interest which is felt in various parts of this section of the state, in the establishment of a new College in the West. On a subject so important to the present and future interests of the western people; one which so nearly affects the welfare of their children and children's children, and which is so intimately connected with their moral and political advancement—on such a subject, it was to be expected great solicitude would be excited. And such is the case. The feelings of the people were enlisted in its favor as soon as it was proposed. They saw and felt its importance. They looked not so much at the present, as the future. Their views were not bounded by the narrow circle of their own existence; but they embraced the interests of unborn millions, who are successively to inhabit the fertile hills and valleys of the west, who are to constitute the strength, and contribute to the greatness of North-Carolina. In their sober judgment they approved of the plan of a new college in some one of the western counties; and the good sense of the people, unbiassed by prejudice, unworried by party, and uninfluenced by interested or designing individuals, surely decides wrong. In the present case, no influence was exerted, no excitement endeavored to be produced; the object was fairly and candidly proposed, and immediately and cordially approved. Its accomplishment now remains to be effected.

To every object of importance to the community, there will always be some opposition. This one, so big with the happiness and prosperity of the present and future generations, cannot expect to escape. As yet we have witnessed no direct hostility to it, from any quarter; tho' feelings inimical to its success, and unworthy of those who indulge them, we are sorry to say are manifested by persons among ourselves; by those who are bound by a common interest and local attachment to use their influence in its favor. The article from the National Intelligencer which we published two weeks since, though coming from a quarter where little interest, if any, could be supposed to be felt, and where a direct interference would be wholly improper, may be considered as the commencement of an opposition, open and undisguised. One of the editors of the above paper was at Raleigh but a short time before the article alluded to appeared in the Intelligencer; and he may there have been persuaded, through the influence of Chapel-Hill, (which is improperly thought to be opposed to a new college in the west,) to lend the aid of his respectable paper to the commencement of an opposition to the proposed institution. Such, however, may not have been the motive from which he penned his remarks; we hope not; but circumstances seem to favor our suspicions.

We have neither leisure nor room, at this time, to notice the objections which may be urged against the proposed college, nor to state the many arguments which may be adduced in its support. We shall enter more largely, however, into this subject, in a future number, unless some of our correspondents will do us, as well as our readers, the favor of taking it off our hands. They could not, perhaps, devote their talents, in a leisure moment, to a more useful purpose, than the discussion of a subject so important to the West, and so interesting to all who are in feeling, as in local situation, Western Carolinians.

BEWARE OF IMPOSTORS!

Sometime in July last, two persons were apprehended in Plattsburgh, in the state of New-York, under the *grant act*, and committed to prison. They stated themselves to be foreigners, who had been captured by pirates, with all their property, and were soliciting the charity of the public, to alleviate their misfortunes. They had papers, certifying to the truth of their account, purporting to be, one from the governor of Lavinia, a town said by them to be on Mount Appennine, the other from the governor of Logos, in Portugal. They had also translations of these papers, made in Philadelphia, to which were affixed the certificate of a Notary Public of that city, and the seal of the Governor of Pennsylvania. The magistrates of Plattsburgh wrote to the Mayor of Philadelphia, to learn whether any such persons were known there, and if so, whether they were really what they pretended to be. The Plattsburgh paper of Aug. 26, states that a reply had been received from the Mayor, and that the description given in it "identifies the person who passed by the name of John Capello—his name is Jacob Merrell, he has a house and lot in Philadelphia

worth ten thousand dollars, and has followed begging, under false pretences, for many years. It is also stated in the letter, that great numbers have been and are still engaged in the same business, and it is calculated, that under various false representations of distress by earthquakes, shipwrecks, fires, inundations, &c. &c. several hundred thousand dollars have been drawn from benevolent citizens, and carried out of the United States by this society of impostors."

Three persons, having similar papers, relating like tales of misfortune, and no doubt of the same fraternity, have visited this village within the past year, and levied their contributions on the sympathy and generosity of our citizens. One of these impostors was here but a few days since, and succeeded, we believe, in imposing on several persons. He left us for the Forks; and we advise our fellow-citizens in that quarter to be on their guard, and not let the artful and plausible tales of an impostor filch from them their money. Had he remained in this place but an hour longer, he would have shared a like fate with his associates in New-York.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

.....Who is so gross That cannot see this palpable device? Yet who so bold, but says he sees it not? Bad is the world, and all will come to nought, When such ill dealings must be seen in thought.

SHAKESPEARE.

Free and bold discussion, on every subject, is the vital spirit of reason and of truth. A topic that shrinks from inquiry, must be bad; and a principle that cannot bear analysis, must be visionary.

One of the greatest questions which at present agitate the minds of the people of this state, is that of a CONVENTION: And it is a subject which should not be treated with levity by any person who regards the rights and privileges of men. The people of the western section of North-Carolina have borne the yoke of oppression long enough: It is now high time that they should boldly assert their rights, and demand those privileges which are theirs by birth-right.

Those who are opposed to a Convention, are constrained to acknowledge that the constitution is defective; yet they are willing to forego these defects, rather than apply the proper remedy! But it must be remembered that those who advance such "reasons" reside in the eastern part of the state, where the constitution, with all its defects, operates materially to their advantage. Such doctrine might be tenable, provided our government cherished aristocratical principles, sacrificing the interests of the many to the benefit of a few. But the American people hold such a government in abhorrence, and as fit only for tyrants. It is, therefore, the duty of every man in our state, whose principles are in unison with those of the American government, to oppose aristocracy in whatever shape it may appear.

It is not reasonable to suppose that the framers of our constitution were gifted with the spirit of prophecy: but it may be fairly presumed, that had they foreseen the evil which now exists, some provision would have been made, whereby a remedy might be effected without much difficulty. Under the provisions of our present constitution, a minority governs a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina! Not a single law can be enacted without the consent of the minority! Does this look like a republican government? Can any person believe that it was the design of the virtuous framers of our state constitution to bring about such a state of things? I think not. Yet we are told by some of the eastern editors, that we must suffer this oppression: that they have lived and done well under the present constitution! We do not feel disposed to question the purity of the motives of those editors; but it is presumed that the public at large will judge for themselves.

I do not wish to hear any more of the eastern and western interests: We are all as one great family, and our only object in view should be the general welfare of the people. The people of this state should not be divided, like the petty republics of Greece, where each was under a distinct government. Our interests should be the same. Equality of representation is what we ask, and this is no more than a just and reasonable request. It has been remarked by a philosophical writer, that men in general have two opinions, viz: one of interest the other of right; which of these two opinions governs the eastern editors, does not require much discernment to discover.

Some of the arguments which have been used in opposition to a Convention, are almost as ludicrous as the following, which sometime since came under my immediate observation: It so happened, that at an election for a person to supply a vacancy which occurred in an office of trust and profit, one of the candidates happened to be born in one of the adjacent counties; for this circumstance he met with considerable opposition; in fact, it was urged with as much warmth by a few individuals, as if he had been a native of Hindostan! And but a short time since, on nearly a similar occasion, the same objection was made: One of the oppositionists went so far as to declare, that we might as well send to France for persons to hold our offices, as to take those born out of the county!!! The person who made this declaration, we might say, in the language of Mr. Locke, is taken for a person of "large, sound, round-about sense!"

It is absolutely a stigma on the age we live in, to advance such sentiments. Such opinions might suit the dark ages of superstition—when the tales of hobgoblins were taken as supernatural aspirations. But such absurdities will not be brooked by the people at this time of day: They have intelligence and independence enough to think and act for themselves: They are not to be so easily ensnared by sycophants, whose tinsel-like arguments are like cobwebs hanging out to catch flies.

But to the credit of our state be it spoken. I have not heard of but one county that ever

made such pretensions; and the number of persons who were engaged in that way of acting was small. I cannot say that they were of that way of thinking, as the vilest idiot would not believe it.

In order to exhibit the full force of such reasoning, I will suppose a case: The territory which lies within the limits of North-Carolina was once destitute of a single county; but in process of time, it was inhabited by persons from other states and nations: when the population increased, it was deemed necessary, for the convenience of courts of justice, &c. to run divisional lines through said territory: and thus, at length, by such divisional lines the number of counties have increased to what they now are.—Now it will appear plain to every one, that these divisional lines alone have caused a superiority of the people of one county above those of another! If this is not the case, it must be self-evident that it is nothing else in truth. I wish it to be understood, that I do not pretend to deny but some counties have more intelligent men in them than others; this is too plain a truth to admit of a doubt: but I most absolutely deny that the birth place of a person alone, (supposing it to be in an adjoining county, perhaps two or three hundred yards from the line,) derogates from his character or abilities. Under such circumstances, it is to be hoped that all petty local jealousies will be done away, and the people in general will look to the common welfare of all. It is said in Holy Writ, that "a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand." Having such high authority before our eyes, it certainly ought to restore harmony and good will among us. I before observed, that the people of this state are as one great family; and it is their duty and interest to unite together in well doing. This happy period, I trust, is not far distant. HOMO.

Remarkable.—In taking the Census of the town of Waterford, in Connecticut, the following singular facts appear:—Waterford has a population of about 2,240 souls—among which are the following aged persons:—

One male aged	92	One female aged	97
One	91	One	90
Two	89	Three	85
Two	86	Two	82
Two	85	One	84
One	84	One	81
One	83	Three	80
Two	82	One	79
Two	81		
Two	80		
One	79		
		Total	2,443

By this statement, it appears that the united ages of twenty-nine persons above enumerated amounts to 2443 years, being an average of nearly 85 years to each. We question whether the like instance of so great a proportion of aged persons can be found in any town in the United States. *National Intelligencer.*

General Post-Office.—The number of Post-Offices in the United States is four thousand eight hundred and thirty, and the length of post-roads is 71,522 miles. The amount of postage for the year 1819 was \$1,204,680; the cost of transportation of the mail \$717,843; and the compensation to Postmasters \$375,964. *ib.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the night of the 5th of this instant, at the house of George Eilers, a bay Stud HORSE, about 15 hands high, four years old last spring, branded on the left shoulder with O, a scar on the left thigh, and a few white spots on his back; also, a saddle and bridle was taken with the said horse. If any person will give me information of said horse, so that I get him again, I will give him the above reward, and pay all reasonable expenses. JOHN AMBURN. Rowan County, Oct. 12, 1820.—3w19r

Roger Williams' Estate.

THE subscriber having been qualified at the last October term of Montgomery County Court as Administrator upon the estate of Roger Williams, deceased, requests all persons having any demands against said estate, to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be in bar of their recovery. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the subscriber. ARTHUR HARRIS. Montgomery County, Oct. 13, 1820.—3w19r

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.
Thomas Neely, John Neely, Rebecca Neely, Aaron Townsend and Martha his wife, Isaac M'Lehan and Peggy his wife, John M'Cahern and Polly his wife; Petition for partition of land.

Isaac Neely, and Reuben Dixon and Jane his wife.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this state, it is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Salisbury Western Carolinian for three weeks, for the defendants to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday in November next, and answer to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte against him. [3w19r]

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

State of North-Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1820.
JOHN ARNOLD, vs. Debt. Jud. Atta. served in the hands of Benjamin Steed.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case resides in another government, it is ordered that all proceedings be stayed for three months; and that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Court to be held for said county, on the first Monday in November next, and replevy, plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him. 6w17 A Copy: JESSE HARPER, C. C. C.

10 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Iredell county, Third-Creek, one iron gray MARE, between five and six years old, with crooked hind legs; and a sorrel FILLY, one year old in August. I will give the above reward if any person will give me information so that I get them again; or if delivered, I will pay any reasonable expenses. JAMES LOCKE. October 4, 1820.—3w19r

Great Bargains.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 21st inst., and continued until all is sold, a variety of Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Groceries,

if not previously sold at private sale. For all purchases under \$5, cash; over \$5 and under \$20, six months' credit; all sums over \$20, a credit of twelve months.

The sale will take place at the store of the subscriber, near the Court-House.

ANDREW MATHIAS.

Salisbury, October 9, 1820.—2w18

Gig and Carriage Making.

THE subscriber, lately from Baltimore, having a few days since, rented of B. P. Pearson all his shops and tools, respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of North-Carolina and the contiguous districts of South-Carolina, that he intends carrying on the

Gig and Carriage Making Business.

In all its various branches. He hopes to have it in his power, in a short time, to supply the former customers of the establishment, and all others who feel inclined to purchase, with a neat assortment of Sulkeys, Giggs, Kiteerens, Dearbons, &c. finished in the best manner, and will be sold low for cash, or on short credit. Orders from gentlemen in the country, and those living at a distance, will be attended to with punctuality. All kinds of repairs belonging to the above business shall be done at my shop, with neatness and despatch. A. N. Japp.

Salisbury, Sept. 26, 1820.—16

To whom it may concern

SOMETIME in August, 1818, I and my brother John Potts, purchased of Hugh O'Neal, of Iredell county, a tract of land, to the value of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars, for the payment of which we gave him several notes, jointly payable at different times. Shortly after this purchase was made, my brother wishing to become the sole owner of the land, I withdrew my claim and applied to Mr. O'Neal to have my name erased from the notes; but upon his assurance that I should never be called upon for payment, I let the notes remain as they were. Within a short time, however, I have understood that Mr. O'Neal, finding that my brother will not be able to make good the payments, is intending to make me responsible for the balance which is at present due. This is to give notice, therefore, that having received no equivalent for said notes, and being under age at the time I signed them, I shall not pay any part of them. JEREMIAH POTTS.

Rowan County, Oct. 4, 1820.—3w19r

Horse Stolen.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's stable, (supposed by a negro fellow,) on Saturday night, the 23d of September, a dark sorrel horse, about 9 years of age, 14 1/2 hands high, a white spot on each shoulder, but no other marks. The said negro was seen four miles from the place where the horse was stolen, by three travellers, who described the horse and negro. The negro had a new blanket and new saddle-bags on his horse. He was on the great road to Guilford county. I will give TEN DOLLARS REWARD for my horse, so as I get him again, and Ten Dollars for apprehending the thief, so that he may be brought to justice. MICHAEL ZINKE. Rowan County, N. C. ? Sept. 30, 1820. 3w17r

500 Dollars Reward!

EARLY this morning, the carpenters engaged in carrying "The Yaddin Toll Bridge," returning to their work, discovered the south end of it to be on fire. The timely discovery, and the exertions of themselves and the negroes on the premises, prevented its sustaining any further injury than the loss of eight or ten feet of weather-boarding. From the circumstance of a pine torch, half consumed, being found at the spot where the fire commenced, and other strong circumstantial proofs, there is no doubt but it was the act of some vile incendiary. The above reward will be given for the detection of the wretch. LEWIS BEARD, Proprietor. Salisbury, August 29, 1820. 13

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Charlotte, N. C. which, if not taken out by the first day of January, will be sent on to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

WILLIAM ANDREW, Sarah Anderson, Benjamin Alexander, Edwin Alexander, Frederick Aaron, B. James Blair, Robert Bigham, sen. Samuel Boyes, Robert Barnhill, Darling Bell, Matthew Bain, Samuel Blair, C. John Costen, Thomas Cashion, John Carelock, Rob't T. Check, Rob't Carr, William Cooper, jun. Adam Cooper, Wm. Campbell, Rev. Thos. B. Clarkson, 2. D. Susan Dow, Eliza Dow, David Dow, Robert Davidson, John Davis, Sugar Dulin. G. William Goforth, Willis Gibbs, Alexander Gillespie, Polly Gardner, John Gingles, Sam'l Gordon, John Garrison. H. Jonathan Harris, Samuel Huie, Joshua Hadley, John Hall, John Harris, William Hamilton, John Hays, Jeremiah Hood, John Hodges. J. Caldwellader Jones, John Johnston. K. Messrs. Kirk and Alexander, Rob't Knox. L. Thomas R. Lion, John Little, 2. Nancy Latta. M. George Morrow, 2. James McKnight, Alexander McClenaghan, Judith Monroe, Judith N. W. Monroe, James Martin, Richard Morrow, Michael McLeary, John McLaughlen, Margaret McCormick. N. Samuel Niel. O. Edwin Jay Osborne. P. John D. Pettis, Francis Pier, Joseph Purviance, Henry Pharr. R. Dr. Joseph W. Ross, Elam Room, James Roper, Rachel Robinson, James Rone, John Ritch, sen. S. David Smith, 2. David or Hugh Smith, Margaret Skelly, James C. Sloan, Seth Sexton, The Sheriff, Hetty Smith, David Stinson, Eli Stewart. T. Samuel I. Thomas, James G. Torrence, John M. Thomas. W. Allen Wynens, Joseph Wilson, William I. Wilson, Jordan Williamson, Catharine Wallace, Matthew Wallace, Samuel Wilson, Samuel I. Wilson, Benjamin West, Thomas Walker, David Wilson, Thomas White, Rev. John Williamson. Y. William Vandol. Wm. SMITH, P. M. October 1, 1820.—3w18

LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Concord, North-Carolina, October 1, 1820.

B. Asa Barnes, John Barton. C. A. W. Carowes. D. Henry Cline, Joseph Crawford. E. John Davis, Charles Dorton. F. James Elder. F. Ebenezer Flinn. G. Francis Glass. H. Elisha Honeycutt 2. James Handley, Abner Higgins, Dr. Daniel Hazellus, Dr. William Houston. J. John Jarrat, 2. L. Zachariah Lyverle, Jonas Lipe. M. Richard A. McRee, John S. McCaleb. P. William Peacock, Henry Phifer, William Porter, Benjamin Plunket, Elizabeth Phifer. R. James Russel. S. Martin Stough, Michael Sides, John B. Skillington, John Stirewalt, sen. Elijah Smith. W. James Waffler, Isaac Willie, Philip Wagner, O. Wile, James Wier. SILAS TRAVIS, P. M. By DAVID STORKE, A. P. M. 3w17r

Letter Press Printing.

Of every description, neatly and correctly, executed at this Office, and on short notice.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scott.



WOMAN.

When youth's light soul is bounding free,
Unknown to grief, untought by art,
The age of hope is fixed on thee,
Fair idol of the heart.
Thou art the early golden light
Which skirts the morning sky—
The sun of life, all warm and bright,
That meets the raptur'd eye.
Child of the gay and gleaming heaven,
Set down to bless us here,
To see the glorious boon is given,
To check affection's tear.
To watch o'er sorrow's wasting form,
And light the beamless eye—
To soothe the heart no longer warm,
And calm the heaving sigh.
How fond we turn in joyous youth,
To meet thy smile divine,
To rest upon thy love and truth,
And worship at thy shrine:
Sylph of a purer, brighter sphere,
From heaven's enchanted bowers
Thou cam'st—to make existence dear,
And deck its way with flowers.
Thine is the soul-bewitching power
Of love's delightful thrill—
Thine is the soft and tranquil hour,
When each dark thought is still:
But thine is ne'er the heart of clay,
That spurns another's woe—
Unblest with feeling's genial ray—
Cold as the mountain's snow.
To thee we fly with grief oppress'd,
When the shaft takes wing—
And when the arrow writhes the heart,
Thou healest all its sting.
Woman thou comest, charm of life,
A calm along its sea:
And the asylum from its strife,
Is only found in thee.

FROM POULSON'S DAILY ADVERTISER.

To a young Friend, with a Pocket Testament.
The Charter of a nation's weal,
Is dear to every patriot's heart,
And he that scorns its sacred zeal,
In Freedom's flame can share no part:
To young desire, how choice the deed
That crowns the wishes of the heir!
How earnest is his anxious heed,
That nought shall the bequest impair.
But dearer than the chartered scroll,
That stamps a rising nation free,
Dearer than riches, to the soul,
Is the bequest of Deity.
This guides the weary wanderer's way;
This tells of a Redeemer's name;
And he that on its truths can stay,
Shall smile when worlds are wrapt in flame.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

BIOGRAPHY

OF JAMES CRICHTON, a Scotchman of the 16th century, whose adventures and personal endowments have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born in 1551; or, according to lord Buchan, in 1560. His father was lord advocate of Scotland, and by his mother, who was a Stuart, he was descended from king Robert II. He was educated at Perth, and at the university of St. Andrews, where, under the tuition of professor Rutherford, he made such wonderful progress, that, at the age of twenty, he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak to perfection ten different languages. Thus gifted with mental endowments, and aided by all the advantages of a graceful person, elegant manners, and polite accomplishments, he travelled to Paris, where he publicly challenged the most renowned scholars, to dispute with him in any art or science which they pleased, and in twelve languages. On the appointed day, he appeared at the college of Navarre, and from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening, he so defeated his opponents, and astonished his auditors, that the president, in admiration, with four of the most eminent professors of the university, presented him with a diamond ring, and a purse of gold, as a token of their approbation. The next day, not exhausted by preceding exertions, he appeared at the Louvre, and exhibited such feats in tilting, that, in the presence of the princes of the court, he carried away the ring 15 times successively, and broke as many lances on the Saracens. At Rome he challenged the wits and the learned of that city, to propose any

question to him, to which he would give an immediate answer; and in the presence of the pope, the cardinals, and great men of the place, he obtained in his defence as much eclat as he had received at Paris. Boccacini, however, asserts, that his challenge was received with pasquinades, and that he retired from Rome in disgust. From Rome he passed to Venice, where he introduced himself, by an elaborate poem, to the learned Aldus Manutius. He gained also the friendship of Laurentius Mussa, Spero, Speronius, John Donatus, and other learned persons; and after he had been honored with an audience from the doge and the senate, in which he astonished them by the rapidity of his eloquence, and the gracefulness of his manners, he visited Padua. At Padua he pronounced an extempore poem, on the beauties of the university, and after disputing for six hours with the most celebrated professors, and refuting the doctrines of Aristotle, he concluded by delivering an oration in praise of ignorance, which excited universal applause. He further exposed the errors of Aristotle, in the presence of the university, and for three days astonished his hearers, supported his propositions, and obtained the praises and the acclamations of the most crowded audiences. At Mantua he displayed his bodily agility by attacking and killing a gladiator who had foiled the most skilful fencers in Europe, and had lately slain three antagonists; and with great benevolence, this admirable Scotchman bestowed the reward he obtained for this exploit, upon the widows of the three persons who lately had lost their lives. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with him, that he appointed him tutor to his son Gonzaga, a youth of dissolute manners, and of an unprincipled heart. Crichton, to show his gratitude, and to support his fame, wrote, in consequence of this, a comedy, in which he acted in fifteen different characters, and all with inimitable success. In the midst of his popularity, while walking during the carnival, and playing upon his guitar in the streets of Mantua, he was suddenly attacked by six men in masks. Their number proved no defence against the superior dexterity of Crichton: they were all disarmed, and the leader falling on his knees, begged for life. It was Crichton's pupil, to whom the astonished master, recollecting his rank, immediately presented the sword, with every apology for the opposition which he had made. Instead of accepting the generosity, the perfidious prince buried the sword in his defenceless bosom! The cause of this cruel and brutal action in Gonzaga, is ascribed by some to jealousy, because Crichton was a greater favorite in the eyes of some admired lady; but others attribute it to a drunken frolic, leaving it undetermined whether the meeting was designed or accidental. This happened July, 1583, though lord Buchan fixes it on the preceding year, and asserts that he was then 22, though others, with greater probability, make him 32 years old. His death was universally lamented; the people of Mantua mourned for him three-fourths of a year, and his picture appeared in the chambers and houses of every Italian. To the character already mentioned, it may be added, that Crichton's memory was universally retentive, and he was naturally endowed with great powers for declamation, unexhausted fluency of speech, and unusual readiness to reply.

DANISH LADIES.

I must not omit to state, for the honor of the female sex, that however we were at a loss to explain ourselves, on account of our ignorance of the Danish language, and had exhausted our stock of ideas on the men in vain, we always found that the women comprehended us with one third of our pantomimick action; and to the end of my days I shall gratefully and experimentally contend for the superior quickness of female comprehension.

The Danish ladies are *en bon point*, and possess that frank and generous countenance, which, the moment the eye sees, the heart understands and loves; they very largely partake of the gay, good humor, which is so generally the companion of a plump and portly figure. Having said so much in their favor, which they eminently deserve, I cannot help hinting that they are not so attentive to neatness of dress as their neighbors; they want such a man as Addison to rally them, with his delicate satire, out of a slovenly habit, which induces them, when they buy a gown, almost always to prefer a dark cotton, because it does not want washing. The Danish ladies would immediately feel the force of the remark, without being offended at its freedom. They speak English with its proper accent, as well as French and German fluently...CARR.

Praises, said Pindar, are the reward of sublime actions: virtues are nourished by their benignant dew, as plants by the dew of heaven; but it is for the man of worth alone to bestow praises on worthy men.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The Critical Observer.

"Look ere you leap, or else you'll play the fool." It was on a fine morning in the month of May, when, in accordance with the cheerfulness of the season, a party of youngsters, of whom I was one, were amusing themselves by all kinds of capers among the ruins of an old barn, belonging to my uncle Bartholomew.—The sport had continued for some time without interruption, when, just as I was about to perform some new feat of agility, my uncle unexpectedly made his appearance among us. "Dominie," said he, "look ere you leap, or else you'll play the fool," and immediately left us. The advice was quaint, and, at any other time, might have been attended to; but at that moment, I was bent on following no one's advice excepting my own, and therefore looking upon the old proverb of my uncle, as a very silly saying, I leaped, and as may well be surmised, I "played the fool!" An old beam projected a good way from the wall, upon which we had repeatedly leaped in our gambols, with safety, but by the frequency of our weight falling on it, it had become very much loosened—this circumstance I might easily have discovered, had I been inclined to follow the dictates of the proverb; but, as I said before, looking was entirely out of the question. I jumped upon the beam—it gave way, and I fell—and, to end the matter, was carried into the house with my shoulder dislocated, besides being otherwise severely bruised. Here was a sad comment upon my uncle's text!—Bitterly did I rue not following his advice; but repining at my ill conduct did not one jot abate the pain, and I bore it as patiently as possible, inwardly resolving to be more circumspect in future. But in the main, I had not much cause to regret the fall, for, when busily employed in "building castles in the air," which, in my young days, was frequently the case—poh! the proverb of my uncle rushed into my mind—the talisman was broken, and I returned to the paths of reason. It likewise furnished me with a store of advice for my fellow creatures.

When I see a young farmer possessed of a good farm, well stocked, and in good condition; and by which he is rapidly increasing in wealth and respectability, get a whim into his head, that by selling off and moving to a new country where he is entirely unknown, he can do much better, then the proverb comes into my head, and I whisper in his ear, "look ere you leap, or else you'll play the fool."

When I see a young tradesman, owning a small though sure stock, and gaining a good livelihood—disregarding small gains and endeavouring to force that fickle minded jade, dame fortune, to bestow more copious gifts, by adventuring in *lotteries*, and incessantly besetting the banks, in order to engage in speculations, thereby involving not only himself, but his friends, I cannot forbear crying out to him, "look ere you leap, or else you'll play the fool."

When I observe a young damsel inheriting, besides a good figure and beautiful face, a considerable share of the "good things of this world," i. e. a fortune, continually "shopping," for the purpose of bedecking herself with *gewgaws* and *corsetts*, thereby perverting nature's laws; and, after all, upon the point of bestowing her person and fortune upon some worthless rake, whose only merit lies in his following the fashions and being dressed in the very *ton*, then I cry out, "in the very bitterness of anguish," "for heaven's sake, my dear girl, look ere you leap, or my own word for it, you'll play the fool."

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OF GERMANY.

The Royal Library of Munich contains a collection of 400,000 volumes. That of Gottingen, which is one of the most celebrated in Germany, contains 280,000 volumes, 110,000 academic dissertations, and 5000 manuscripts; the Dresden Library contains 250,000 printed books, 100,000 dissertations, and 4000 manuscripts. The Library of Wolfenbuttel is particularly celebrated for its valuable collection of ancient works; it contains 190,000 printed volumes, 10,000 dissertations, and 4000 manuscripts.—Among the 182,000 volumes which compose the Library of Stuttgart, there are 12,000 different editions of the Bible. There are seven public libraries in Berlin; the two principal ones are the Royal Library and the Library of the Academy; the former contains 160,000 volumes, and the latter 30,000. It may be calculated that the total number of books contained in the Public Libraries of the German States, amount to upwards of four millions, besides the various memoirs, pamphlets, periodical publications, dissertations, and manuscripts.—Eng. paper.

Mushrooms.—Doctor Darwin, in his *Phytologia*, informs us, that, of about two hundred species of this vegetable or vegetable animal product, only two or three can be safely

used as food, or as condiment. Every year we have, in our public journals, notices of the fatal effects of eating Mushrooms. We are informed that a respectable family in this city, very lately, suffered severely from the use of this product, which, however palatable, is so frequently pernicious in its effects, that it ought to be universally shunned.—Nat. In.

The White Hills in New Hampshire, are the highest in the United States, being between 7 and 8000 feet above the level of the ocean. The ascent is both difficult and dangerous, as the sides of the mountains consist of naked, rugged, and precipitous rocks, over which the traveller is obliged to climb his slow and toilsome way. The last of July and the 1st of August is the only time at which they can be ascended at all, as they are the rest of the year covered with snow.

POINTED TOASTS.—The following neat and pointed toasts were drank at Shawnee Town, in Illinois, on the 4th of July last:—

(The Fair Sex)—Though partial to no particular state but that of matrimony, they are always ready to promote union and good feelings.

Agriculture—May the honest man who puts his hand to the plough, never have his soul harrowed with care.

Domestic Manufactures—While our men make good husbands, our women good wives, our children good citizens, and our citizens good soldiers, we fear no foreign competition.

(The tars of Columbia)—Who paid all our debts to John Bull, by boarding him for nothing.

Spanish Needle-Work—His Majesty quilted petticoats, and his ministers made shifts; but the people "put on righteousness, and it clothed them."

The Times—Though hard times are plenty, and hard money scarce, let us not complain while we have whiskey for our friends, and gunpowder for our enemies.

MORAL and RELIGIOUS.

FEMALE PIETY.

Mr. Sparks, in his Letters on the Ministry, Ritual and Doctrines of the Episcopal Church, hopes to be excused for introducing the following extract from a Sermon of one of the most eloquent preachers, enlightened men, and pious christians, whom this or any other age has known. The subject of the discourse is, "The influence of the gospel on the character and condition of the female sex." The passage, which I am about to select, has reference to the tendency of the female mind to religious sensibility, and its proneness to religious impressions. After speaking of the tenderness with which our Saviour always treated women, and of their devotedness to him, even after he had been forsaken by his disciples and all his friends—of their following him to the cross and watching at his sepulchre—the preacher addresses the female part of his audience in the following words: [Raleigh Register.]

"It is infinitely honorable to your character, that you ever feel a secret sympathy with a religion, which unlocks all the sources of benevolent affection, which smiles on every exercise of compassion, and every act of kindness. We may say too, perhaps, that your hearts, not hardened by the possession of power, the pains of avarice, or the emulations of public life, are more alive to the accents of pardon by Jesus Christ, more awake to the glories of the invisible world. The Gospel came to throw a charm over domestic life; and, in retirement, the first objects which it found, were mothers and their children. It came to bind up the broken hearted; and for that office woman was always best prepared. It came to heal the sick; and woman was already waiting at their couches. It came to open the gates of life on the languid eye of the dying penitent, and woman was every where to be seen, softly tending at the pillow, and closing the eyes of the departing.

"With this superior susceptibility of religious impression, and aptitude to the practical duties of the gospel, I know, there are evils associated, against which it is sometimes difficult to guard. Sensibility degenerates into weakness; and religious awe into superstition, in your sex oftener, perhaps, than in ours; yet, with all these dangers and inconveniences, I believe, that if christianity should be compelled to flee from the mansions of the great, the academies of the philosophers, the halls of the legislators, or the throng of busy men, we should find her last and purest retreat with women at the fireside; her last audience would be the children gathered round the knees of a mother; her sacrifice, the prayer escaping in silence from her lips, and heard, perhaps, only at the throne of God."

Pittacus, of Mytilene, in the Island of Lesbos, the savior of his country, and her law-giver, imposed a double punishment on crimes committed in a state of intoxication.